

Addendum to
Hampton Stable No. Two
535 Hampton Lane
Northeast of Hampton Mansion
Hampton National Historic Site
Towson
Baltimore County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-226-C

HABS
MD.
3-TOW.V,
1M-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

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For photographs of this structure, see HABS MD-226-B, "Hampton Stable No. One," (shelf list number HABS MD,3-TOW.V,1L-1 and -2).

(Please note: this is not official HABS documentation)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. MD-226-C

HAMPTON STABLE No. TWO

Location: 535 Hampton Lane, northeast of Hampton Mansion,
Hampton National Historic Site, Towson,
Baltimore County, Maryland

Present Owner: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park
Service

Present Use: Storage

Statement of
Significance: Built to match Stable No. One, this structure
illustrates the adaptive architecture of mid
nineteenth century Hampton outbuildings.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The tract of land on which Stable No. Two was built had been acquired in 1745 by Colonel Charles Ridgely from Element and Ann Hill. The 1500 acre tract, "Northampton," had been inherited by Ann Hill from her father, Henry Darnall, who had patented it in 1695. Captain Charles Ridgely, Colonel Ridgely's son, inherited the property in 1772 after his father's death. Captain Ridgely, for whom Hampton Mansion was built, died in 1790. In accordance with his will, nephew Charles Carnan assumed title to much of the estate and the Ridgely name. On January 17, 1791, widow Rebecca Ridgely signed an agreement with Charles Carnan Ridgely to exchange a tract of land and a house for her rights, claims and interest to Hampton. The estate was inherited by Charles Carnan Ridgely's second son, John, in 1829, as his first son, Charles had died in 1819. After John's death in 1867, the estate was inherited by his son, Charles, who bequeathed it to his son, John, in 1872. The estate was left to John Ridgely, Jr. in 1938, who sold the mansion to the Avalon Foundation in 1946. The foundation subsequently transferred it to the National Park Service in 1948 under the condition that the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities would maintain the estate after it was restored by the Park Service. Ridgely sold the 2.118 acre site of Stables No. One and Two to the National Park Service in May 1953.

2. Date of erection: Circa 1850
3. Architect: Unknown
4. Construction information: There is little available information concerning the construction of the stable. An 1851 account book entry noted that a stable was plastered, which suggests that it was Stable No. Two as Stable No. One was originally unplastered. However, this may have been part of the remodeling of Stable No. One in which the north-south axis, in line with Stable No. Two's north-south axis, was altered to an east-west axis.
5. Alterations and additions: In 1937 the cupola, similar to the one constructed on Stable No. One, was removed and the original wood shingled roof was replaced by asphalt shingles. In 1954 the National Park Service waterproofed and repaired the stable. A restoration project was instituted by the Park Service, with the supervision of Warren Dugan, in November 1963 and was completed in the summer of 1964. All the first floor woodwork, badly damaged by termites, was removed. New doors, windows and blinds were installed within patched frames. The walls were repointed and the roof was wood shingled, though the cupola was not restored.
6. Important old views: The 1843 plat of the Hampton estate does not indicate Stable No. Two, which is indicated on the 1877 Hopkins Map of Hampton. The 1936 photograph of the stables shows both buildings prior to the removal of architectural detail in 1937.

- B. Historic Events and Persons Connected with the Structure: Eliza Ridgely (1803-1867), the second wife of John Ridgely (1790-1867) who was the third master of Hampton, was probably responsible for the construction of the second stable. Eliza was the daughter of Nicholas Greenberry Ridgely, a Baltimore merchant, who was descended from Colonel Henry Ridgely of Anne Arundel County. Her marriage to John Ridgely in 1828 provided for the continuance of the grand style at the estate. The account books of the period reveal that Eliza made extravagant expenditures for riding habits, saddles, and accoutrements. During his residence a paddock was built at Hampton and trotting and sulky racing were begun.

The diaries of Helen Stewart Ridgely (1854-1929) indicated that the Carriage Horse Stable, Race Horse Stable and the

Carriage House were in close proximity. It is not known which stable was used for which purpose originally. However, Stable No. Two was used in the late nineteenth century for farm horses, hunters, and trotters.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources: The Ridgely family papers are indexed by Avril J. M. Pedley in The Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1968. Contained are eight collection numbers which list eighty-seven volumes and approximately thirty-five boxes of loose material.

Within the National Park Service, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Division of History files there are several typescript reports including: Lionel J. Bienvenu's "Historic Structures Report, Stable No. 2," 1962; and Norman M. Souder's "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Rehabilitation of Stables No. 1 and 2," 1963; "Historic Structures Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section on Rehabilitation of Stable No. 2," 1963; and "Historic Structures Report, Part III, Architectural Data Section on Stables No. 1 and 2," 1965. The last report contains restoration photographs and drawings.

2. Secondary and published sources: Some information on the stables was found in Charles E. Peterson's Notes on Hampton Mansion, published by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, May 1970.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The stable is a two-story, ashlar stone masonry structure with a pyramidal roof. The structure, with three-bay facades, is sited on a north-south axis.
2. Condition of the fabric: The condition of the fabric is excellent after the restoration work of 1963-1964.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The structure is 32'-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 38'-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
2. Foundations: The structure is built on stone foundations.

3. Wall construction, finish and color: The walls are constructed from limestone ashlar masonry with large stones used as flush corner quoining. Masonry flat arches with voussoirs and interior wood lintels support the masonry over door and window openings. The east elevation of the structure is regular coursed ashlar while the other elevations have random course ashlar.
4. Structural system: Four 8" x 8" columns in the center of the first floor support 8" x 8" beams paralleling the aisle. Auxiliary 6" x 6" columns support the beams, which carry the joists of the second floor where four equally spaced 6" x 6" columns support the roof structure above 6" x 6" tie beams.
5. Porches: None
6. Chimneys: None
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: At the north and south elevations of the stable, central large double door openings at the first floor and smaller loft doors at the second floor with single leaves are hung within plain wood frames with wood sills. Board and batten doors were restored to the openings and matched the original deteriorated doors.
 - b. Windows and shutters: The first floor windows with original plain board frames were fitted with new sills and six-over-six light double hung sash during the restoration. Stock, fixed slat, louvered blinds were hung at the openings and replaced original blinds damaged by vandalism. At the second floor, louvered blinds are set directly into the openings, which do not have sash, to provide ventilation for the hay loft. The louvers were restored.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape and covering: The pyramidal roof, which had asphalt shingles prior to 1963, was restored with cedar shingles.
 - b. Cornice and eaves: The raked soffit of the eaves is sheathed with narrow beaded boarding extending to a plain fascia with a cyma crown moulding.

- c. Cupola: The original cupola, which had two arched louvered panels per elevation, was removed in 1937.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The first floor was subdivided by stall partitions. The second floor is a single loft space.
 2. Stairways: A ladder with glides, similar to Stable No. One, is located in the hatchway in the floor of the loft. The opening has a hatch door.
 3. Flooring: A modern cement-soil mixture replaces the compacted earth of the first floor. Tongue and grove flooring of narrow, beaded boards covers the loft floor.
 4. Wall and ceiling finish: At the first floor a 5'-2" high wainscot with a beveled cap extended around the walls. The wainscotting of edge and center beaded, unfinished boarding was removed in 1964. The original plaster above the wainscotting, which had been white-washed, was left in place. The ceiling of the first floor and the exposed beams are sheathed in similar boarding. The columns were boxed. The walls of the second floor loft are unfinished rubble stone. Exposed roof structure forms the ceiling.
 5. Doorways and doors: Prior to the removal of the interior trim a single stall door was located at the northwest stall. The lower two thirds was sheathed in beaded boarding and the upper third had 3/8" iron bar inserts.
 6. Special decorative features: Box stalls were constructed from the typical narrow beaded boarding. The one open stall had a turned finial.
 7. Hardware: The cast iron strap hinges from original doors were reset on the new doors.
 8. Mechanical equipment: The stable is unheated, though an electrical system was installed in 1964 to light proposed exhibits.
- D. Site and Surroundings: The stable is located to the north of Stable No. One, both of which are on the west side of Stable Lane extending between Hampton Mansion and the Overseer's House. There is no landscaping.

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was initially financed with funds from the "Mission 66" Program of the National Park Service under the direction of Charles E. Peterson, Supervising Architect, Historic Structures. Hampton Mansion was measured in 1958 by Student Assistant Architects Orville W. Carroll (University of Oregon), Harold A. Nelson (University of Michigan), and Trevor Nelson (M.I.T.), with Professor Lee H. Nelson (University of Illinois) as Project Supervisor. The complex was measured and drawn in 1959 by Student Assistant Architects Charles C. Boldrick (University of Notre Dame), Richard C. Mehring (University of Virginia) and Herbert L. Banks (University of Florida), with Professor F. Blair Reeves (University of Florida) as Project Supervisor.

The project was edited in 1972-73 by Rodd L. Wheaton, Architect, Historic American Buildings Survey, who prepared the historical data, edited and expanded the 1959 architectural data and recorded several structures which were previously unrecorded.